

NUMBER 4109.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1905.

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**BONAPARTE SAVED
BREAK IN PARTY
BY TAKING HELM**Stemmed a Threatened
Breach in Ranks of
Republicans.**INFLUENCE QUICKLY FELT**Stopped Battle in Which
Collector Stone Had
Upper Hand.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—It was a fortunate happening for the Republicans of Maryland that Mr. Bonaparte was lifted into prominence. But for the influence his position affords him the party in this State would be rent in factions, and in no condition to make any kind of fight this fall. If the Republicans win out the credit for the victory belongs to him alone.

Before the Secretary took hold the outlook for harmony was gloomy enough. A three-cornered fight was threatened between the Mudd, McComas, and Stone factions. The Baltimore collector being the best entrenched of the trio, the southern Maryland Representative undertook to effect a combination with the friends of his arch-enemy for the purpose of side-tracking his most formidable opponent. Nothing loath to show their enmity to McComas' former side partner, the judge's adherents joined hands with Mudd and succeeded in demonstrating their power. They forced upon the party an early convention in spite of the protests of the city people and against the advice of Secretary Bonaparte, who, however, made no effort to stop the move.

For Early County Tickets.
At the time it was argued by Mudd and those with him that the counties must have their tickets in the field at an early day, so as to be able to instruct their illiterate voters. They also claimed the organization could not be effective until a chairman had been elected to succeed the incumbent, whose term was about to expire.

Among others who accepted this argument was ex-Representative Jackson, who pulled the Eastern Shore contingent into line. Thus re-enforced, Mudd and his allies in western Maryland easily overcame the city organization. It was thought at the time there was a colored individual in the woodpile, but no one could find him. Most of the Eastern Shore and all of the western Marylanders acted in good faith, for they proceeded to nominate their county tickets so as to be ready to move ahead.

Mudd, however, showed no inclination to name candidates in the counties he controlled, notwithstanding his advocacy of immediate action. His explanation was that he wanted to delay putting up candidates so as to prevent the Democrats from placing men with similar names on the ballots. Some few were suspicious, but still accepted the explanation, which was plausible.

Not until the day preceding the convention was his purpose made clear, and then all hands wondered why they had failed to see through it before. With his usual shrewdness Mudd had been playing the McComas people against Stone's faction, his purpose being to hold the whip-hand at the State convention, and use the chairmanship as a lever to push through a resolution which would make his control of the Fifth district absolute.

Flirted With McComas.
So he flirted with the McComas people, who were ready for anything to humiliate Stone and sidetrack Bonaparte. The Secretary had incurred the ill will of the judge's following because of his preference for the collector, and they seized the opportunity to show their strength. Their plan was to push Mudd for chairman, and use Reno Harp, of Frederick, as an understudy in case the southern Marylander should fly the coop.

Mudd led them to believe he was ready for the sacrifice, and the combination was then effected. There never was any love lost between Mudd and McComas, but that did not prevent them from working together this time. It was expected that ex-Representative Jackson would also be a member of the combination, but as it subsequently developed, he should have been consulted.

Mudd had stated at the meeting of the executive committee he was in favor of continuing Hanna as chairman, hence the city people took it for granted there would be no contest. Nor had they any idea of threatened opposition until the evening preceding the State convention. Then the western Marylanders asked Mudd to be the candidate, and when he declined to allow his name to be used at the time, they put up Harp and the fight was on. Right here Jackson spoiled the game. He came out flat-footed for Hanna. Even then Mudd could have caused trouble, but he concluded not to go too far, and so he, too, joined the Hanna forces, expecting that his course would win the support of the city people in committee. But again he slipped up, for he had not counted on Representative Wachter's interference.

When Wachter Objected.
The Representative was a member of the committee on resolutions, and when Mudd sprung his little plank which provided that in those Congressional districts made up of counties and city wards, the majority of the committee could act without consulting the minority, and there was no right of appeal, Wachter promptly objected. The city delegates in these districts are in the minority and Wachter thought they

**SUBCONTRACTOR
SHOT THREE TIMES
BY HIS ENEMY**Inspector at New Marine
Barracks Sought
Revenge.**E. GICHNER THE VICTIM**Man Under Arrest Is John F.
Beach—Had Quarreled
Several Times.

Animated solely by a desire for revenge, John F. Beach, inspector of the work on the new Marine Barracks, fired three shots into the body of Ernest Gichner, one of the subcontractors on the work, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Gichner is now at the Providence Hospital and will probably die. Beach was captured directly after the shooting and was locked up in the Fifth precinct police station.

For some time ill feeling has existed between the two men, and on Friday they came to blows, Beach retiring from the passage at fist cuffs with a badly battered head. It was thought, however, that a truce had been declared, and yesterday afternoon Beach and Gichner were alone together in the little temporary office on the site of the new barracks.

The first warning of a pending tragedy was the sound of revolver shots coming from the shack. An instant later Gichner dashed out the door and along the arcade at the barracks, with Beach close behind him. Terror lent wings to the contractor's feet, and although three bullets had already found lodging in his body he outdistanced the two bullets remaining in Beach's revolver, which the latter sent flying after him. He ran to the end of the arcade and then tumbled in a heap at the door of the guardhouse.

Shoot Without Warning.
As Gichner told the story to Marines at the barracks, he was bending over a blue print in the little office when, without a moment's warning, Beach crept to a drawer, and pulling a .38 Iver Johnson revolver from its hiding place, leveled the weapon and pulled the trigger three times. The first shot entered Gichner's left breast, and as he wheeled and made for the door, another shot was fired, which took effect in his left side. Just as he jumped through the door a third bullet hit him squarely between the shoulders. Reaching the open, the terror-stricken man turned up the arcade, but his relentless pursuer followed and pulled the trigger of his gun a fourth time. This time his aim was bad, the bullet striking a pillar a short distance away from the door. His fifth and last shot was also wide of its mark, flattening itself out on a large iron bathtub in the passageway. Gichner continued to run until he reached the end of the arcade, where he fell at the entrance to the guardhouse.

After the shooting Beach ran back into the office and placed the revolver in the bottom drawer of his desk, where it was found later and turned over to the police. The inspector then walked to the door, and after glancing at the victim of his wrath, walked over to Capt. L. M. Guilick, of the marine service, who had been attracted to the scene by the reports of the pistol, and told him that he was going to give himself up to the police.

Placed in Guard House.
Captain Guilick did not wait for the man to give himself up to the police, but had him placed in the guard house, where he was held until Sergeant Montgomery and Bicycle Policeman Springman, of the Fifth precinct, arrived on the scene, and taking charge of the prisoner, removed him to a cell in No. 5 stationhouse. A charge of assault with a deadly weapon was lodged against the prisoner, pending the result of his victim's injuries.

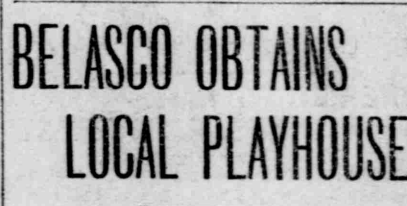
Policeman Springman sent the injured man to the Marine Hospital, but upon the hospital authorities there learning that he was not a marine he was sent to the Providence Hospital. There his injuries were examined and dressed. The examination proved that the wound in the left side was the most serious of the three received, and was the one that would most likely cause death. The other two wounds are not considered very serious.

When Policeman Springman placed Beach under arrest he denied that the gun found in the drawer of the desk belonged to him. When asked to whom it did belong he said that he did not know. After being placed in the cell at the station house he refused to speak of his crime to anyone, saying that he would await advice from his people. His brother visited him shortly after, and when he left Beach said that he had been advised not to talk. This was all he would say. The only statement he was heard to make was to address Policeman Springman, when the latter visited him in his cell shortly after being the investigation. He asked: "Where did I hit him?" After the officer told him, he refused to speak further.

Row on Friday.
The investigation following the shooting was made by Mounted Policeman Springman, who thoroughly looked up the whole affair. He learned that last Friday the two men had had some words, and the inspector had called the contractor some name at which the latter took offense, and struck him over the head with a stick of wood. From men working on the job he learned that a man of the name of Shreve, the foreman of the men working on the new bar-

FOREIGN ENGINEERS WHOSE ABILITIES WILL AID IN DIGGING THE PANAMA CANAL

HENRY HUNTER, CONSUL OF PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION FOR GERMANY IN THE PANAMA CANAL. PHOTO BY HARRIS-ERLING.



ADOLPHE GUERAUD, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS FOR FRANCE. PHOTO BY HARRIS-ERLING.

**BELASCO OBTAINS
LOCAL PLAYHOUSE**Gets Control of Lafayette
October 1.**FIGHTS THEATER TRUST**His Advent May Result in Opening
of Old "Empire" for Lafayette
Shows.

David Belasco has a Washington theater. The lease of the Lafayette Square Theater has been arranged between representatives of Kernan, Stair and Havlin, of the Lafayette Amusement Company and the playwright, independent manager, and sworn enemy of the Theatrical trust.

Papers were signed today in New York, it is understood, or if they have not yet been executed, nothing else is needed to complete the deal. Arrangements have been fully made, and no obstacle remains.

The rental price is big, as Belasco had a competitor for the lease in the Schuberts. Mr. Belasco assumes the lease on October 1.

According to the terms, Mr. Belasco is said to have secured he assumes control of the Lafayette, October 1, and after a few alterations he will begin his campaign against the theatrical trust in this city.

When seen last night, James T. Kernan, one of the syndicate who controlled the Lafayette, said:

"The deal has been hanging fire for some time. While I am not familiar with the final conditions of the transaction, I understand that Mr. Belasco will make a few changes in the interior of the theater and will then open the house with one of his star productions."

May Open Empire.
Asked what would be done with the bookings of the Lafayette Amusement Company, with certain shows, Mr. Kernan said:

"In all probability we may open up the Empire. We have been considering that step and, with an outlay of about \$16,000, the Empire could be converted into a first class playhouse. It is premature yet to say just what we will do, as we may decide to cancel all our Washington engagements and transfer them to some other city in our circuit."

Mr. Belasco has had several local agents looking out for a suitable site for the erection of a theater, but a desirable location in the downtown district was hard to find. An effort was made to secure the Hall of the Ancestors, but owing to the fact that that property was in litigation, he was unable to secure it.

The Convention Hall was thought by some of his agents to be the only place available, but the surroundings were not suitable to the promoter. Three months ago, however, he secured a partial option on the Lafayette, and it is said by some that an exorbitant price was paid by Mr. Belasco before he could finally clinch the deal.

Through Buffet Parlor Car Service Between Washington and Atlantic City via Pennsylvania Railroad. With the withdrawal of the Atlantic City Special, effective September 12, through buffet parlor car service will be continued between Washington and Atlantic City, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on train leaving Washington week days at 12:35 p. m., arriving at Atlantic City 5:25 p. m., and on train leaving Atlantic City week days at 2:15 p. m., arriving Washington at 5:15 p. m.—Adv.



PHILIPPE BUNAU-VILLARS, ENGINEER OF THE FRENCH PANAMA CANAL. PHOTO BY HARRIS-ERLING.



JOHN FLANAGAN, ENGINEER OF THE FRENCH PANAMA CANAL. PHOTO BY HARRIS-ERLING.

**Mrs. Taggart's Lawyer
Bitterly Assails Press**Smyser Talks of Venality and Corruption in
Criticising Newspapers' Accounts of
Famous Divorce Trial.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The large audience at the Taggart divorce case today was treated to a severe scolding of the press by Attorney Smyser, who claimed that the papers of the country, with one exception, had been exceedingly favorable to the plaintiff in their reports.

Judge Easo gave each side eleven hours instead of eight for arguments. Attorney Wez consumed most of the morning. Mr. Wez said:

"We believe Billy Taggart told the truth about his relations with Mrs. Taggart, but he lied when he came to the witness stand. It was to shield some one, and that some one was Mrs. Taggart."

Then, going to Fort Leavenworth, he took up the Miller incident and said: "Common courtesy demanded that Mrs. Mine after standing in the receiving line after the edition, should have made a pay call on Mrs. Taggart and the fact if she did not shows that she suspected it."

Miner's Motive.
"Why I Miner compel Taggart to pledge himself not to hold correspondence with Mrs. Taggart for sixty days?" he asked. "It was to shield himself, for within fifty-eight days of that time he was promoted to brigadier general and reft, and it was to prevent Taggart and wife getting together and preparing charges until after he received his promotion, that he tried to keep them apart."

Taking Fortescue, Wez said: "Mrs. Taggart said she never smoked cigars; Fortescue said she did. Now one party is lying, and if it is Fortescue, what is he lying for? If Fortescue was calling on the young ladies, the Taggart's come, why didn't

his visits cease after the young ladies left?"

The speaker then referred to the "Scrap" of June 30. "Why, your honor, it is a physical impossibility to beat and kick this frail little woman for three hours without killing her. It is also a physical impossibility to kick a person every step of the way upstairs, as Mrs. Taggart testified the captain did to her."

Smyser's Argument.
Smyser then opened his argument. "Your honor, a few weeks ago, I took occasion, in stating my client's case, to say to your honor, 'Thank God, the hour has come when vindication is at hand.'"

"I could with propriety now repeat that observation. 'Over fourteen months ago, with my client 300 miles away, this petition was filed in this case. Somehow or other—just how it came about we don't know—but it was heralded from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf. Such notoriety in the public press has never been given to a single case with which I am familiar.'"

"It somehow so happened during these fourteen months, and up until the opening of the court by your honor for the trial of this case, every circumstance, every paper filed, every deposition taken, was likewise heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land. It did not come from my client. I don't know where it came from, and I don't care."

Judge Helped.
"As the time approaches for this trial, we have on hand here from various parts of the country newspaper reporters, and your honor kindly obliged



JOHN FLANAGAN, ENGINEER OF THE FRENCH PANAMA CANAL. PHOTO BY HARRIS-ERLING.



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**CANAL ENGINEERS
TO SEE PRESIDENT**Will Be Entertained To-
morrow.

LUNCH AT SAGAMORE HILL

M. Bunau-Villars Has Already Dined
With Mr. Roosevelt at His
Summer Home.

President Roosevelt will entertain the advisory board of consulting engineers of the Panama Canal Commission at Oyster Bay tomorrow.

There are thirteen members and they will meet the President officially for the first time. They will take luncheon at Sagamore Hill.

The engineers will return to Washington in time to hold a business session Tuesday. The board is now engaged in considering the various canal plans that have been submitted to it.

The consulting board of engineers on the isthmian canal decided not to hold a formal session yesterday. Nevertheless, most of the members of the board spent several hours in their individual offices, with which they have been provided at the commission's headquarters, attending to their private correspondence or looking into certain phases of the great canal problem in which they are particularly interested.

It is evident that the members of the board, and especially the foreign representation, are entering into their work with the greatest enthusiasm and with a keen appreciation of the gravity of the task committed to them.

Mr. Philippe Bunau-Villars, former chief engineer of the French Panama Canal Company, who has a plan of temporary locks, to be replaced eventually by a sea level canal, to present for the consideration of the engineers, was the President's dinner guest at Sagamore Hill Friday.

DICK SHELTON BEAT
BIG JOHN FLANAGAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Richard Shelton, of the New York Athletic Club, sprang a big surprise by defeating John Flanagan in the fifty-six-pound weightthrowing contest at Travers Island this afternoon at the field and track meet for the Metropolitan championships.

Open-Air Sacred Concert Today
by Naval G. F. Band. Take Pa. ave. cars marked F and G going east.—Adv.

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**RIOTERS CALMED
BY REASSURING
NEWS IN TOKYO**Disturbances Expected
in Other Districts
and Towns.**JAPAN GETS COAL MINES**Has Free Hand in Korea and
Controls the Sea of
Japan.

TOKYO, Sept. 9.—The situation is somewhat changed for the better.

The announcement made by Premier Katsura in regard to the real terms of the treaty have had an excellent effect, and it is not expected that there will be any further outbreaks in the city, although there may be some minor demonstrations in the smaller cities and outlying districts before the news of the favorable terms secured by Japan in Portsmouth has had a chance to circulate.

According to the statement of Premier Katsura, which was made in a special meeting attended by members of the diet, summoned for the purpose, Japan has the right to fortify the straits of La Perouse and also has an entirely free hand in dealing with Korea. Greater concessions have been granted in Manchuria than had been announced at first. The railroad as far north as Chang Chun is given over to Japan, and the great coal deposits in Fushun and Yantai are also awarded the victorious nation.

Russia Hard Hit.

Russia made a desperate effort during the war to retain control of these mines as they are the only considerable deposits of coal in Manchuria. Their loss will probably render it necessary for Russia to transport all her coal from Europe.

The announcement shows that even though Japan did not get financial indemnity, she is by no means a loser by the settlement, considering the advantages she will derive from control of Korea and the great commercial field opened up by the development of Manchuria.

As for the prospect of Russia renewing the struggle for supremacy with Vladivostok as a base, the fortifying of La Perouse straits would be an effective barrier to any such use of that port, for Japan controls the other entrances to the sea of Japan. The Sagami straits are strongly fortified and guarded, as well as the Korean straits controlling the southern entrance to the sea.

Baron Yamamoto also spoke in favor of the treaty terms, and pointed out that far greater loss of life would have been entailed in a siege of Vladivostok than in the taking of Port Arthur, and the monetary outlay necessary to continue the war long enough to take Harbin and Vladivostok would be far greater than that incurred in the conduct of the war up to the present time.

Great Advantages.

He also impressed on the delegates the fact that Japan had won great advantages in every way from the settlement and was now in a position where she could command the respect of every European nation, being in no danger from foreign aggressions.

The only outbreak that occurred since the military assumed control was an attack on the residence of Home Minister Yoshikawa, which was set aside. The military guard, however, managed to drive off the mob and extinguish the flames. There have been several riots, but these were quickly quelled by the soldiers who are now believed to be in control of the situation.

The press has given great prominence to the view of Premier Katsura and of Baron Yamamoto and have assumed a milder tone toward the government.

It appears from late developments that Great Britain is coupled with the United States in the displeasure at the terms of the settlement forced on Japan in Portsmouth, as they were first announced, and there was a small demonstration in front of the British legation, which was, however, subdued easily.

Marshal Yamagata has added his voice to the others raised in behalf of the acceptance of the terms, although he says the taking of Harbin would have been an easy task.

The demonstration against the home minister was due to the fact that he is held primarily responsible for the affair in Hibiya Park, having persuaded the police to prevent the meeting there, thus starting the rioting in which many were killed and injured.

Legations Guarded.

The legations are still guarded, but there were no further evidences of anti-foreign feeling today. It is stated on good authority that the burning of Christian churches and schools was caused by the mob's anger at the stand taken by the Salvation Army against the anti-peace agitation and not by any general antagonism to the teachings of Christianity on the part of the people.

The Harriman party today left for Nikko, having abandoned the idea of carrying out the elaborate program arranged for their entertainment in this city. The attack upon the party on their way to the Sone dinner is regarded as the most deplorable event of the whole outbreak, and prominent leaders express the hope that the incident may not result in any break in the amicable relations that have hitherto existed between the two nations.

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